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## The 1991 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report, District 3

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## The 1991 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report, District 3

### Abstract

Results of the Iowa Corn Yield Test are published to aid Iowa farmers in selecting corn hybrids. This is the seventy-second consecutive year for the test. Data from these tests are available in three different formats. These data are first released on Iowa State University's Cooperative Extension Services' computer communication network (EXNET) usually around Thanksgiving and are available at county extension offices. Anyone can subscribe to EXNET at a cost of \$25 per year and receive the data as soon as they are released. All that is required is a computer, a modem, and the cost of a telephone call.

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A supplement to the December 28, 1991, issue of *Iowa Farmer Today*.

## THE 1991 IOWA CORN YIELD TEST REPORT

### District 3

Results of the Iowa Corn Yield Test are published to aid Iowa farmers in selecting corn hybrids. This is the seventy-second consecutive year for the test. Data from these tests are available in three different formats. These data are first released on Iowa State University's Cooperative Extension Services' computer communication network (EXNET) usually around Thanksgiving and are available at county extension offices. Anyone can subscribe to EXNET at a cost of \$25 per year and receive the data as soon as they are released. All that is required is a computer, a modem, and the cost of a telephone call. For additional information contact:

EXNET  
 108 Atanasoff Hall  
 Iowa State University  
 Ames, Iowa 50011  
 Telephone 1 515 294-8658

The next released format of the data is on computer diskettes that include a hybrid selection computer program (described in another section of this report). These are usually available a week to 10 days after the data are released on EXNET.

The final format is this publication. This year in an effort to make this a free publication and get it into the hands of as many farmers as possible, Iowa State University Cooperative Extension Service and *Iowa Farmer Today* have agreed to try this format as a method of distribution.

The presentation of data for the hybrids tested does not imply approval or endorsement by the authors or by the agencies sponsoring or conducting the test. Entries in tables 1 and 2 are designated by brand name and variety.

### 1991 Procedure

Producers of corn seed and Iowa State University were eligible to enter varieties in the Iowa Corn Yield Test. Each producer was allowed a maximum of six paid entries per district. All entries had to be available in a quantity of at least 10 bushels of seed.

Two hundred twenty-five entries were evaluated in this district. Fifteen of the entries determined to be widely grown were entered by Iowa State University. In June, of even numbered years, approximately 21,000 survey cards are mailed in the state. Recipients of these cards are determined by a random drawing of names from land owners listed in the county plat books. Based on the survey results, the 15 hybrids grown on the most acres in the district are classified as widely grown for that district. The widely grown hybrids (\*) in this report were determined by the 1990 survey. Iowa State University entered a maximum of three widely grown hybrids of any given brand. These entries were given priority over the remaining 210 entries made by seed producers.

Each entry was replicated four times in four-row plots at a planting rate of 28,000 kernels per acre at each location. All locations were machine-planted. The center two rows of each plot were harvested with a corn combine. No gleanings or dropped ears were included in yield data. A moisture determination was made from each plot, and yields were corrected to 15.5 percent moisture for shelled corn.

Starting with the 1988 report, data for protein, oil, and starch percentages are included in the Iowa Corn Yield Test Report. Protein, oil, and starch were measured on a near-infrared reflectance analyzer that was calibrated against accepted chemical methods. Charles R. Hurburgh, Jr. of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State University is responsible for analyzing the samples. Samples for nutrient analysis were collected from one field in each district. Data presented are averages of the four replicated plots in that field. To be consistent with the yield data, the protein, oil, and starch data were corrected to 15.5 percent moisture.

### How Information Is Presented

The agronomic data presented are averages of three locations in 1989, 1990, and 1991. Yields in bushels per acre and percentage of moisture, root lodging, stalk lodging, dropped ears, stand, protein, oil, and starch are shown for all entries in 1991 and for those tested in 1989 and 1990 that were in the 1991 test.

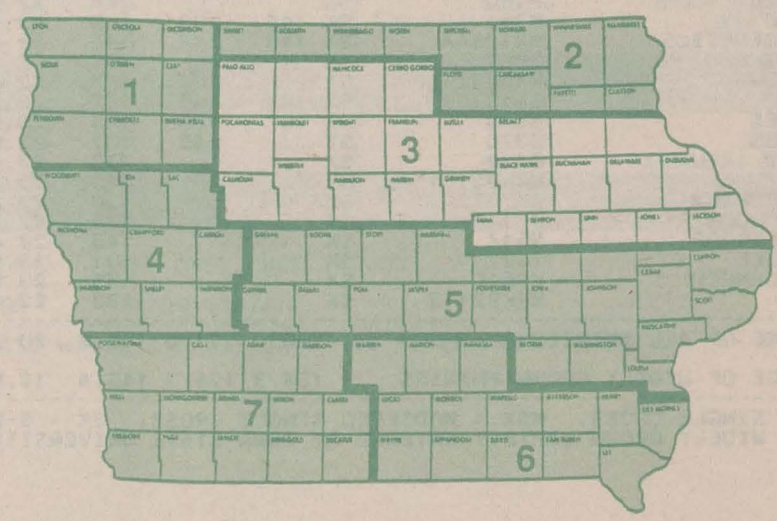
### Interpretation of Results

Yield differences due to variation in soil, fertility, moisture availability, insect infestation, and diseases, plus any variation due to planting and harvesting techniques, are identified through statistical analysis. The LSD values for yield shown in tables 1 and 2 represent, in bushels per acre, the amounts of yield variation that could be due to variations in the factors just mentioned. In comparing varieties, yield differences greater than the LSD value can be attributed to genetic differences in the yield potential of these varieties; yield differences less than the LSD value are not statistically different and could have been due to other factors.

Grain moistures shown in tables 1 and 2 are indications of maturity and natural drying rate. Maturity of varieties entered generally ranged from early to full season. Yield comparisons should be made among varieties of similar maturity.

It is important to select varieties having stable performance over a range of environmental conditions. High yields for two or more consecutive years indicate stable performance. Supplemental yield and agronomic information about specific varieties may be obtained from seed corn dealers and neighbors who have grown these varieties.

The protein, oil, and starch percentage data (tables 1 and 2) are quality traits important to different end-users of corn. For feed, protein is of primary interest; for wet-mill processing (ethanol and sweeteners), oil and starch content are important. These factors are under development as additions to the U.S. standards as optional criteria. Several firms have begun testing these characteristics on an exploratory basis.



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY  
 University Extension  
 Ames, Iowa



TABLE 2. AVERAGES OF 1990-91 AND 1989-91 OF VARIETIES  
TESTED IN DISTRICT 3. LSD FOR YIELDS ARE 6 BUSHEL  
FOR 89-91 AND 7 BUSHEL FOR 90-91.

89-91 PROTEIN LSD = 0.2 . 89-91 OIL LSD = 0.1 . 89-91 STARCH LSD = 0.5 .  
90-91 PROTEIN LSD = 0.2 . 90-91 OIL LSD = 0.1 . 90-91 STARCH LSD = 0.4 .

BRAND	VARIETY	CROSS	YIELD BU/A		MOISTURE PCT		ROOT LDG PCT		STALK LDG PCT		DROP EAR PCT		STAND PCT		PROTEIN PCT		OIL PCT		STARCH PCT	
			89-91	90-91	90-91	89-91	89-91	90-91	89-91	90-91	89-91	90-91	89-91	90-91	89-91	90-91	89-91	90-91	89-91	90-91
DAIRYLAND	DX1100	SX		120	16.2			0		3		0		88		8.2		3.4		60.4
*PIONEER	3615	SX	129	129	17.1	16.8	1	0	2	1	0	0	86	87	7.9	8.2	3.6	3.6	60.3	60.1
*DEKALB	DK535	SX	132	130	17.6	17.4	3	0	3	2	0	0	90	90	7.7	8.1	3.5	3.5	60.6	60.6
GUTWEIN	2191	SX		126	17.7			0		3		0		89		8.4		3.6		59.9
*NORTHROP KING	N4545	SX	135	133	17.7	17.3	1	0	3	2	0	0	87	88	8.0	8.3	3.7	3.7	60.3	60.2
TERRA	TR1020	SX		117	17.7			0		3		0		83		7.8		3.6		60.5
GARST	8708	SX	124	122	17.7	17.3	1	1	4	5	0	0	89	88	8.0	8.3	3.7	3.6	60.4	60.3
TERRA	TR1010	SX	126	126	17.9	17.4	1	0	2	2	0	1	88	90	7.8	8.1	3.7	3.7	60.3	60.4
NORTHROP KING	N4428	SX		135	18.1			1		2		0		89		8.1		3.7		60.3
MIDDLEKOOP	M596	SX		119	18.2			0		1		0		80		8.4		3.9		60.2
KALTENBERG	6305	SX		140	18.5			0		2		0		88		8.1		3.5		60.5
CROWS	210	SX	129	131	18.5	18.0	2	0	6	5	0	0	85	84	8.1	8.5	3.7	3.7	60.1	59.9
FUNK'S G BRAND	4385	SX	135	134	18.6	18.0	1	1	2	2	0	0	88	88	7.6	8.0	3.6	3.5	60.6	60.2
CARGILL	4327	SX	144	149	18.6	18.0	2	0	4	3	0	0	87	89	7.5	7.9	3.7	3.7	60.7	60.6
CARGILL	5327	SX		144	18.6			0		3		1		86		8.5		3.5		60.1
FUNK'S G BRAND	4393	SX	135	132	18.7	18.2	0	0	2	2	0	0	88	88	7.7	8.0	3.5	3.6	60.2	60.5
STINE	1069	SX		136	18.7			0		2		0		87		8.0		3.5		60.4
AGRIGENE	AG4500	SX	135	133	18.7	18.2	1	0	2	2	0	0	84	84	7.8	8.2	3.4	3.4	60.1	60.1
FONTANELLE	4140	SX		130	18.7			0		3		0		89		8.2		3.9		60.2
MCALLISTER	9003	SX	135	133	18.7	18.1	1	0	4	4	0	0	85	85	7.9	8.2	3.5	3.6	60.2	60.4
AMES BEST	AB113AA	SX	139	141	18.8	18.1	1	0	2	2	1	0	88	88	7.7	8.1	3.5	3.5	60.2	60.2
CORNELIUS	C446	SX	141	139	18.8	18.2	1	0	2	2	0	0	88	88	7.9	8.1	3.9	3.8	60.4	60.1
ASGROW	RX578	SX	129	128	18.8	18.1	2	1	3	2	0	0	84	85	7.8	8.0	3.3	3.4	60.1	60.3
WYFFELS	W414	SX		132	18.8			0		1		0		85		8.4		3.5		59.7
CROWS	237	SX		125	18.8			0		5		0		82		8.6		3.7		59.8
*GARST	8599	SX	131	129	18.8	18.1	0	0	4	4	0	0	86	86	8.4	8.7	3.7	3.7	60.1	59.9
HORIZON	9107	SX		127	18.9			0		2		0		82		8.2		3.8		60.3
GOLDEN HARVEST	H2442	SX	138	134	18.9	18.8	3	0	3	2	0	0	84	83	7.9	8.2	3.7	3.7	60.5	60.4
JACOBSEN	JS17	SX	139	133	18.9	18.4	1	0	2	2	0	0	83	81	7.8	8.1	3.9	4.0	60.6	60.5
*ASGROW	RX626	SX	131	129	19.0	18.3	0	0	2	2	1	1	86	86	7.8	8.3	3.4	3.4	60.3	60.2
MIDDLEKOOP	M585	SX	141	136	19.0	18.2	1	0	3	3	0	0	88	88	7.9	8.1	3.8	3.9	60.3	60.5
PFISTER	2250	SX	141	141	19.0	18.3	1	0	2	2	0	0	88	88	7.7	8.2	3.5	3.6	60.3	60.3
HOBART	3890A	SX	140	139	19.0	18.5	1	0	2	2	0	0	88	88	7.7	8.1	3.5	3.5	60.4	60.4
GARST	8574	SX		137	19.1			0		1		0		86		8.2		3.4		60.0
JACOBSEN	JS22	SX	144	143	19.1	18.4	4	2	3	3	0	0	87	88	7.7	8.2	3.7	3.7	60.6	60.3
KRUGER	8107++	SX	141	140	19.1	18.7	2	1	4	5	0	0	87	88	8.1	8.4	3.7	3.7	60.0	59.8
EPLEY	EX250	SX	134	134	19.2	18.6	1	0	3	2	1	1	86	85	7.6	8.0	3.5	3.5	60.2	60.3
*NORTHROP KING	S5750	SX	136	136	19.2	18.8	1	0	2	2	0	0	87	89	7.6	8.1	3.5	3.5	60.6	60.2
*PIONEER	3475	SX	135	134	19.2	18.8	1	0	3	3	1	1	84	84	7.6	7.7	3.6	3.7	60.5	60.8
*DEKALB	DK584	SX	135	133	19.5	19.2	1	1	3	2	1	0	88	89	8.3	8.6	3.7	3.7	60.2	60.1
*DEKALB	DK547	SX	137	139	19.7	18.9	1	0	2	2	0	0	85	86	8.3	8.5	3.6	3.7	60.1	60.1
GOLDEN HARVEST	H2486	SX	144	140	19.8	19.2	3	0	4	4	0	0	87	86	8.1	8.4	3.6	3.7	59.9	59.9
SOI	9080	MSX		136	19.9			1		3		0		86		8.1		3.7		60.6
MIDDLEKOOP	M589	SX		129	20.0			0		3		0		88		7.8		3.6		60.6
DAIRYLAND	DX1107	SX	137	132	20.2	19.5	3	0	4	3	1	1	86	84	7.9	8.3	3.6	3.6	60.0	59.9
CORNELIUS	C612A	SX	141	141	20.4	20.0	0	0	3	3	0	0	86	85	7.8	8.0	3.7	3.9	60.6	60.7
RAMY	R4080	SX		130	20.4			1		4		0		82		8.1		3.6		60.3
PIONEER	3503	SX		144	20.6			0		2		0		84		8.1		3.8		60.4
NC+	4275	SX		154	20.8			0		2		0		89		7.5		3.6		60.8
DYNA GROW	5410	SX		139	21.0			0		3		0		82		8.2		4.0		60.6
PIONEER	3417	SX		147	21.1			0		2		0		85		7.9		3.8		60.7
FUNK'S G BRAND	4485	SX	145	148	21.2	20.6	1	0	2	2										



\*Companies with one or more widely grown entries made by Iowa State University.

*Prepared by K. E. Ziegler, W. H. Vinson, and D. E. Carroll, instructor in agronomy and technicians.*

File: Agronomy 1

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## THE IOWA CORN YIELD TEST COMPUTER DISKETTE HYBRID SELECTION PROGRAM ORDER FORM

Starting in 1987, data from all seven districts of the Iowa Corn Yield Test were made available on computer diskettes to further assist farmers in making decisions about which corn hybrids to plant.

Along with all of the information as it appears in the written reports, the computer diskettes include computer programs that allow farmers to insert their own drying and shrink costs, expected price of corn, and final moisture percentage after drying.

Using these specific criteria, the program calculates an adjusted economic value for each hybrid in the test. Farmers can then determine which hybrids might best fit their own production practices and provide the most profit. The computer program also can sort the hybrids by yield, moisture, adjusted value, root lodging, stalk lodging, dropped ears, stand, protein, oil, starch, or brand and then print the data as sorted.

An IBM personal or compatible computer supporting MS-DOS 2.0 or higher, with at least 512K memory is required. Call Extension Software Service at (515) 294-8658 for more information. See order form on back of this cut out section.



Table A. Field Data

Reigelsberger Farm Nicollet loam				Bertram Farm* Tama silty clay loam			Broghammer Farm Kenyon loam		
Fertilizer applied, lb.	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
Plowdown	—	—	—	19	90	120	—	—	60
Preplant	140	100	100	150	—	—	164	—	—
Starter	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	—
TOTAL	140	100	100	169	90	120	174	30	60
1990 crop	Soybeans			Soybeans			Corn		
Row width	30 inches			30 inches			30 inches		
Planting date	May 24			May 13			May 8 & 9		
Harvest date	Oct. 16 & 17			Oct. 3, 4 & 7			Sept. 30 & Oct. 1 & 2		
Average yield	152 bu./a			159 bu./a			128 bu./a		

\*Field sampled for protein, oil, and starch percentage data.

Since 1988, new test equipment has been developed to measure composition of unground corn kernels. These instruments take 1 to 1½ minutes per sample, and measure moisture simultaneously with composition. Using these instruments, country elevators could test and segregate grain as it is received. Obviously all compositional factors cannot be high in the same hybrid. The grain market is exploring segmentation (identity preservation)—the production and marketing of certain hybrids for specific uses. This is an important change from the generic commodity approach now used.

The economic impact of compositional factors can be significant. Corn protein trades off with other protein sources in many feed rations. At \$200 per ton for 44 percent protein soybean meal, the value of a 1 percent increase (e.g. from 8 percent to 9 percent) in corn protein is about 12 cents per bushel of corn. Likewise, an additional percent of oil yields about 14 cents per bushel in increased oil output in a wet processing plant. The additional ethanol or sweetener from an extra percent of

starch provides 8 to 10 cents per bushel more revenue. Producers feeding livestock are in the best position to capture immediate benefits from this composition data. Country elevators with feed mills also have the ability to capitalize on increased protein in corn. The Iowa Corn Growers Association has prepared a publication to aid growers in using the nutrient data in this Corn Yield Test Report: *Nutrient Content and Feeding Value of Iowa Corn*, Iowa Corn Growers Association, Des Moines, Iowa 50265.

Hybrids with similar yields and agronomic characteristics may not be identical in corn protein. Therefore, feed costs can be reduced by selecting higher protein hybrids from a group with a similar yield potential. Weather and soil conditions will affect composition, but the relative ranking of hybrids does not change greatly. A higher protein hybrid will be higher than average regardless of environmental conditions that raise or lower the averages. The protein percentages reported are measures of crude protein and may not give an accurate indication of feed value if feed rations are balanced on individual amino acids rather than crude protein content.

1991 Field Data

The District 3 test was conducted on farms operated by Joe Reigelsberger near Rolfe in Pocahontas County, by Richard Bertram near Holland in Grundy County, and by Anthony Broghammer near Manchester in Delaware County. Field data are presented in table A.

At planting time, subsoil moisture for the district ranged from adequate to somewhat wet. Rainfall was variable over the district. The Pocahontas County location received well above normal rainfall in April and May and near normal rainfall in June, July, August, and September. The Grundy County location received well above normal rainfall in April and May, below normal in June, well below normal in July, and above normal in August and September. The Delaware County location received above normal rainfall in April and September, near normal rainfall in May, below normal in June, and well below normal rainfall in July and August. Temperatures for the district were above normal in April, well above normal in May, way above normal in June, near normal in July and August, and below normal in September. The average district yield was 15 bushels per acre above the mean of the five preceding years' averages. Average location yields are listed in table A.

Other Reports

Separate reports for variety performance are available for each district shown in figure 1. Limited supplies of these publications are available at your county extension office or from Publications Distribution, Printing and Publications Building, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011. Also, an IBM compatible diskette containing these data along with a hybrid selection program is available from Extension Software Service. See accompanying order form for details.

The 1991 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report:

- Pm-660-1-91 District 1-
- Pm-660-2-91 District 2
- Pm-660-3-91 District 3
- Pm-660-4-91 District 4
- Pm-660-5-91 District 5
- Pm-660-6-91 District 6
- Pm-660-7-91 District 7

Use of the Data in Advertisements

Iowa State University desires to maintain the credibility of data from the Iowa State Corn Yield Test. Misuse of this data in advertisements can have a negative effect on the perception of the value of this data. For advertising purposes, brand to brand comparisons should not be made unless more than one competitor brand is used in the ad and all entries of those brands in a given table are included in the ad. Specific advertisement statements by an individual company about the performance of its entries can be made as long as they are accurate statements about the data as published. A statement similar to: "See the official Iowa State University Extension *Corn Yield Test Report*, Pm-660-(1-7) for details," should be included in the ad.

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Please send me computer diskettes of the following districts of the Iowa Corn Yield Test Results.

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